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Corinto and La Guayra.

The latest precedent for debt-collecting operations on the American continent by a European power was afforded seven years ago by one of the Governments now actively pressing Venezuela.

Great Britain had a claim of \$75,000 against Nicaragua for indemnity for the arrest and imprisonment of a vice-consul and certain other British subjects in the Mosquito Territory in 1894. There were some other minor claims, aggregating \$2,500. In March, 1895, the British Government presented to Nicaragua an ultimatum demanding satisfaction for its time it informed the Government of the United States of its purpose to prosecute the claims by naval force if necessary. Mr. BAYARD, President CLEVELAND'S diplomatic representative at London, became convinced that there was no intention of acquiring territory, and that the Monroe Doctrine was therefore not attacked. Our Government acquiesced in the proceeding, at least tacitly, and England went ahead.

The Nicaraguan President, ZELAYA. and most of the people of that republic, believed to the last that the United States would intervene to protect them against their threatening creditor. They accordingly neglected to comply with the terms of Lord KIMBERLEY'S ultimatum. On April 22, 1895, a British squadron of three war vessels, under the command of Rear Admiral STEPHENSON, entered the harbor of Corinto on the Pacific coast of Nicaragua. The Admiral sent an officer to President ZELAYA stopped. at Managua with a notification that unless the demands of the ultimatum were met within three days he would take military possession of the port, and bombard the town if there should be resistance.

The Nicaraguan Government replied from Managua that it would not submit. to the British demands. On April 27 STEPHENSON landed a force of four hundred blue jackets, took possession of the preferences. custom house, hoisted the British flag

ernor of the port. There was rioting in Corinto and great mob attacked the British consulate at payment of the cash in Nicaragua's be- Bishop SEYMOUR. half. Then the business was quickly arranged through the Salvadorean reprement promised to pay within fifteen May 5 Admiral STEPHENSON withdrew his ships from Corinto, evacuating Nicaraguan territory and leaving the Monroe Doctrine inviolate The \$77,500 was paid

in London, according to agreement. Although the present proceedings in principle of the creditors' action is the same and the attitude of our Government depends upon the same considerations of national policy and duty. At this distance of time it is clearly evident that the course of our Government in refraining from premature interference between England and Nicaragua, in refusing to fly to arms in support of the Monroe Doctrine before the doctrine was really attacked, was the right course.

There was suspicion in many quarters at that time of ulterior and unavowed designs on the part of Great Britain. The prompt withdrawal of her flag and ships from Corinto as soon as Nicaragua agreed to settle the debt was a sufficient vindication of England's good faith and singleness of purpose. The Monroe Doctrine was strengthened rather than weakened in the eyes of the world by Ergland's behavior on that occasion.

We ought to be able to trust her now. We ought to be able to assume that she is not, at least knowingly, a partner in any proceeding in which good faith toward us and respect for the cardinal principle of our foreign policy are lacking.

The K. K. G. Sisters.

The Sorores of the Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority of the Northwestern University are girls who know their rights, and knowing dare maintain. The faculty among the "co-eds" of Willard Hall government. At a meeting of " co-eds " rose. About thirty of " the more promireceiving of callers on one night only from 7:30 to 9. No wonder the Greek-

trary restriction of the rights of the governed is to be distrusted. It is impossible not to conjecture that the shrewd heads on the faculty knew what they were about, trusted in the female instinct of command and foresaw that this would curtail and not enlarge rights and privileges.

" Perhaps the faculty doesn't want us to get acquainted with the young men at all," says a Kappa Kappa Gamma sister bitterly. Perhaps so. Yet an acquaintance with young men is an indispensable part of female education, a more important and even a more engaging study than our threadbare old friend, the particle an the French verbs, a full list of the Roman Emperors and the psychology of Browning's women. Indeed, it is hard to understand how the faculty can wish to "skrimp the girls' calling hours," as the girls say. Surely the study of young men is a part of that all-comprehending modern science, sociology; and without sociology what is man, woman, anybody, anything?

The K. K. G. sisters have made a solemn league and covenant to disobey the new code. Even to the point of rebellion they will defend their rights and those of the young men.

Neutral Commerce and the Blockade.

The position which the Administration is believed to have taken is that short of claims before April 26. At the same actual war any blockade of Venezuelan ports by Great Britain and Germany cannot be considered as affecting American commerce.

This means, of course, that a "pacific" blockade of the Venezuela ports concerns | tory in New York last month. The eleconly Venezuelan ships and possibly British and German. There is no reason why vessels of the United States should be treated differently from those of any they stop frightening business and seek other neutral country.

We suppose that this understanding of the character of the blockade contemplated by England and Germany coincides with their obvious policy, whether or not it agrees with the German announcement of purpose through Dr. von HOLLEBEN, a year ago.

If those creditors hope to recover their claims by the seizure of the Venezuelan custom houses and the collection of duties on incoming cargoes, it is manifestly to their interest that neutral commerce allegiance, if the Democratic party, takshould continue, not that it should be

The New Name for the Episcopal

Church. The question of a change of name is now agitating the diocesan conventions of the Episcopal Church, they having been requested by a committee of the General Convention to express their sentiment on the subject and, if favorable to a change, to suggest their

Last week the subject was brought up over it, and established a British Gov- in the Springfield diocesan convention of Illinois by Bishop SEYMOUR, a distinguished representative of the "High excitement throughout Nicaragua. A Church "school. In his annual address he made an earnest plea for the change, Managua. Zelaya issued a proclama- on the grounds that the present name tion declaring martial law in the republic. is not only a misnomer but also mislead-He also issued a protest against the ing; that it "dishonors the Church and methods employed by Great Britain to through her casts reproach on CHRIST:" collect a debt which he declared was not that the designation " Protestant " unjustly due. The Nicaraguans still ex- consciously " aids and abets the Papal pected the United States to interfere in claim," and that the use of " Episcopal their behalf. After a period of bluster gives undue emphasis to the polity of and protest and talk of fight to the death. the Church, and also suggests an init became apparent to the minds of the ference that there could be a Church thought satisfactory, that the real cause United States intended neither to take he said, "is Episcopal, of course, but sought to have the public think, the dethe position that these drastic proceed- she is much more. She is also Baptist, ings for the collection of a claim of \$77,- | Presbyterian, Methodist-all these and 500 were in violation of the Monroe more, at once." "American Catholic Doctrine nor to assume or guarantee the Church " is the name advocated by

When, afterward, resolutions were introduced recommending that the next sentative in London. ZELAYA'S Govern- General Convention initiate legislation toward a change and expressing a desire days if the ships were withdrawn. On that the name be made " the American Catholic Church in the United States it was soon made evident that the great majority of the convention were in agreement with the Bishop. The present designation, several clerical members asserted, " hindered the Church in mis-Venezuela differ in some details from sionary work." One clergyman prethe Corinto affair of seven years ago, the ferred to the Bishop's suggestion the Another thought, however, that " after change the Church would have to go on explaining," and a layman contended that "so long as England refused to Church should refuse, also." The resolutions were passed by a large majority

of the clerical votes more especially. The Albany diocese in this State, it may be remembered, voted in favor of a change of name by the great majority of 84 to 14, though Bishop DOANE had argued against it. At the Michigan diocesan convention a committee to which the subject was referred reported that no change of name was called for or expedient, but in a spirited debate which followed it was made evident that there were numerous advocates of the change, and further consideration of the question was postponed to the next convention. It is notable that one of the speakers quoted an article from the Southern Churchman in favor of a change. though Southern Episcopalians are generally classed with the " Low Church

school. Bishop Doane's remark that "the absolute impossibility, so far, of discovering, inventing or manufacturing a name stands as an almost insurmountable barrier in the way of action," seems to be justified by the many new names has introduced, or tried to introduce, proposed. Bishop GRAFTON of Fond du what it is pleased to call a system of self- United States," and, perhaps, would object to Bishop SEYMOUR'S suggestion week a constitution and a set of by- of " the American Catholic Church in laws were read. All those in favor of the United States." A correspondent the adoption of the constitution and by- of the Churchman defends the present laws will please rise. Only a few girls name on the grounds that it is both a correct designation of the position of the nent society girls " remained seated. Church and is distinctive, for " not one They couldn't stomach a by-law which of the three great bodies of so-called turns self-government into a meddling evangelical Christians calls itself 'Prottyrant. Under the existing by-laws the estant '-Presbyterian, Methodist and young women of Willard Hall are allowed | Baptist." Another correspondent of to receive callers two nights a week, from that paper suggests as a name which 7:30 until 10. The new rules permit the would "cover the situation exactly," the Evangelical Catholic Church " 'Evangelical' in contradistinction to

other, on the ground that CHRIST speaks in the Gospel of Matthew of "My Church," would make the name " the Church of CHRIST." " To add ' Catholic ' to our name," he argues not unreasonably, " is of no use," for " that name does not apply to a part of a Church; until all parts are united it is a misnomer.

As the next General Convention of the Episcopal Church will not meet till 1904 ample time for this preliminary discussion remains, and it is not improbable that in the long search the soundness of Bishop DOANE's judgment as to the impossibility of finding a new name will be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the majority of Episcopalians.

The Democratic Chance.

Since 1896 the Democratic policy has been an alliance of the South and the radical elements in the West-conservative Democracy and Populism. The East has been left contemptuously out of calculation. The old combination of the South with New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana has been cast aside. Well, the result of this experiment, twice repeated, is that Populism is a dead duck or goose and the West is Republican. The natural course of the Democrats is a return to the old policy. With the restoration of conservative principles to the Democratic "platform." New York will be again a doubtful State with a strong propension to the Democratic side. The fatal foolishness of Mr. HILL in toadving to Socialism prevented a Democratic victoral vote of New York is a prize not absolutely, perhaps, not even remotely, beyond the reach of the Democrats, if to regain its confidence.

New Jersey and Connecticut are responsive to the same political hopes and fears as New York is. If the Republican party under unwise or sentimental leadership forgets that it was put into power to be the guardian and not the disturber of business interests; if it copies the wealth-hating programme which it was commissioned to oppose, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut will not be unwilling to transfer their political ing advantage of its own mistakes and the mistakes of its opponents, becomes conservative again.

There is just one chance for the Democrats. If they continue in the gall of bitterness and the country in 1904 is left to a choice of evils, it is likely to prefer Republican radicalism to Democratic radicalism. But with a reasonably sane platform and with the old tactics of an alliance between the East and South, the Democratic opportunity would be great. We notice that a conspicuous Southern Democratic newspaper, the Memphis Commercial Appeal, believes that the Democrats should fight for New York. New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio. Southern Democrats in general seem to be in favor of trying to carry the Eastern " doubtful " States and "doubtful" Western State. It remains to be seen if the Eastern Democrats will long be blind to what the South sees so clearly.

The Cause of the Strike.

At the very beginning of the coal strike THE SUN said, on the strength of evidence sire to escape from starvation wages, but the demand of the mine laborer for a larger share in the relatively fat wages of his employer, the miner proper. This explanation was strikingly confirmed before the Gray Commission on Monday by the testimony of various miners, for example, JOHN DENKO and PETER SCHISCHAR. DENKO'S receipts for eight months, after he had paid his laborer, were \$934.96. Schischak's net income for a year was \$1,131.05.

Not unnaturally the laborer said to the miner, the employer and capitalist immediately above himself in the ranks of industry: "Give me a bigger share of your large earnings." But although this demand came from those oppressed, if name of "Catholic Church in America." any were, by the intolerable conditions described by MITCHELL, the union men turned a deaf ear to them. The latter precipitated the strike, not primarily to obtain higher wages for their subordiuse the word 'Catholic' this daughter nates but to avoid diminishing their

DENKO and SCHISCHAR also tore to shreds MITCHELL's pretence that the miners' poor wages drove them to the inhumanity of sending their children from school to work. It wasn't want that made these well-paid laborers send their young daughters to work twelve hours every night.

Men of JOHN MITCHELL'S sharpness of mind and quickness of tongue may gain for organized labor showy and temporary successes, but in the end unionism will find, as other forms of business find, that an honest leader is the best policy.

It is interesting to learn, through the London Field, that the influence of the automobile upon the population of the suburbs of large cities has manifested itself strikingly in England. Before motor vehicles came into general use, says this authority, many houses situated say a dozen miles from London proper, went a begging, whereas now they are being

rapidly filled up. Owing to the excellence of the highways in England the migration from cities to the country may be more noticeable than it is here; but at the rate good roads are being made in the United States, it will be only a Lac wants the "Catholic Church in the short time before our own country will offer to the automobilists and to the drivers of other vehicles satisfactory facilities in this line.

Philosophers declared some time ago that only two things were necessary in order to turn the incoming tide of invasion to our thickly settled centres, and that those were automobiles and good roads. We are getting both.

One hundred and thirty young men composing the Lincoln Section, Cadets of Temperance of Bergen Point, have passed a resolution imposing a fine of \$5 on any member who gets married. Some of the young women of Bergen Point are said to loc up n this resolution as an effort in restraint of marriage and to frown upon the resolvers. lettered sisters rise in mutiny. Self- Romanism, and 'Catholic' in contra- Perhaps the motive of the resolution is government which begins with an arbi- distinction to sectarianism." Still an- misunderstood. It takes most of the money

in the world to buy wedding presents. It may be going too far to say that all persons moderate circumstances number of degrees below would be well off if this constant appropriation for wedding gifts could be dodged. The formation of associations, cooperative wedding-present societies, should be welcomed and encouraged. Each member contributes so much year. When he marries he is sure of a lot of presents, bought with the society funds. Such associations and a weddingpresent clearing house will do much for the happiness and ease of the world.

The Pleasure Drivers' Association appeals to drivers generally to assist in bringing about proper regulations for the use of Brooklyn's Speedway. The association complains that this grand stretch of road. excelling in many respects all others in this country and designed specially for light horse-driven vehicles, is constantly invaded by large and heavy conveyances of every description, to the great distress of the owners of fast horses. " The city of Brooklyn." says the association, " has done more to advance and perfect the trotter than any city in the world, and all that the horsemen need is protection."

Speedways, with their hard, smooth surfaces, offer a strong temptation to drivers of all sorts, and the Brooklyn course is no exception. The speedway, though, is peculiarly for the trotter, and traffic thereon should be so regulated that he may have a free rein. It is to be hoped that the Pleasure Drivers' Association will receive the help it seeks.

If Asmodeus, with or without his limp, came to this town, he would always find something to put into his diary. He would have chuckled with especial devilishness at the Frenchman whose wife disappeared while her lord was tumbling down in Sixth avenue Sunday. He would have bet on the dog fight which was fought in Eighth avenue on the same day; but Eighth avenue is a whole Bagdad and city of adventure. Fire, fight, riots, all the delicacles of the season may be had in Eighth avenue, day and night.

Missouri had a prophet and honored him ot. The Hon. WINSTON CHURCHILL, formerly of St. Louis, has found in New Hampshire the political and military distinction denied to him by Missouri, careless of her literary glories. He is a member of the New Hampshire Legislature. He is to be a Colonel on the staff of Governor BACHEL-DEB. Nothing in the State is too good for him. Compare Massachusetts with New Hampshire, the latter a State which respects literature but doesn't prate about it all the time. See all the multitudinous pomps, frogs, and buttons and oceans of gold lace on the Colonels of the staff of the Governor of Massachusetts. And not one literary Colonel in the whole batch.

Nothing is more properly a subject for congratulation than the Board of Aldermen. Thanks to some intelligent and straight-minded members the Board was yesterday saved from the disgrace of defeating the Pennsylvania franchise for the opening of this city's doors to the world to the west of it. Lucky Aldermen!

New York fortunately has shown an excellent ability to beat its enemies

Midshipman Alken and Viviscetion.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Since he recent publication of Dr. Keen's "open on vivisection, the public prints have been filled with statements, editorial and otherwise, which the rational mind would hesitate to ascribe to sensible beings did it not know how prone poor, short-sighted human nature is to jump at conclusions and to ignore great things in its anxiety to realize small benefits. Dr. Keen tells us, in brief, that were it not for the vivisection of animals ne would have been unable to locate the clot of blood in young Aiken's brain, and so to save his life. While bowing to the doctor's skill as a surgeon. I would say that any one at Central American statesmen that the which was not episcopal." "The Church." of it was not, as President MITCHELL Dr. Keen here makes use of a certain small would have been "unable to explain" symptoms if he "had seen the case before 1885." but that the knowledge which science at present possesses regarding "brain locali-zation" was gained by animal experimentation, as he inferentially states, is far from the truth—indeed it is the opposite of the truth. Many years before the famous experiments of Dr. Ferrier on the brains of aniperiments of Dr. Ferrier on the brains of animals, and many years after, as well, surgeons, by comparing the brains of patients after death with symptoms, such as paralysis, occurring during life, had arrived at a definite didea of the connection between such symptoms and injuries to certain portions of the brain. So testifies James Whitson, lecturer on operative surgery, St. Mungo's College, Glasgow, in a letter to the London Times, Jan. 3, 1885. It is also well known that operations upon the head and brain have been successfully performed by savage races in centuries past.

Moreover, what is true of an animal's brain cannot be depended upon as a guide to the

Glassow, in a letter to the London Times. Jas. 3, 188. It is also well known that operations upon the head and brain have been successfully performed by savage races in centuries past.

Moreover, what is true of an animal's brain cannot be depended upon as a guide to the human brain. So declares Dr. Jean M. Charcot of Paris, in the August, issa, Funum, in an article, "The Topography of the Brain". In brain it is, above all, that we differ from animals "The true that we differ from animals "The results of experimentation, however incenious, can'give only presumptions more or less strons, but never absolute demonstration." And Prof. David Ferrier himself, in his "Functions of the Brain," indorses this copinion as he applies the term "very questionable" to the application to humal beings of such animal experiments. The same Prof. Ferrier confesses (Braish Medical Journal), Oct. 1, 1880, that "the treatment of intracranial tumors forms rather a melancholy chapter in therapeutics." At the recent Moscow medical congress, also, Dr. Oppenheim of Berlin declared that "brain localization is often most doubtful," and that "frequently it is impossible to discover on which side, even, of the brain the tumor should be looked for." and he was confirmed in his statements by Dr. Bergmann of Berlin Scientists know little enough, as it is, regarding brain functions and "localization," but what has been gained in that direction by animal experimentation is comparatively insignificant. Anti-vivisectionists do not claim that no "results" whatever have been gained by vivisection, they claim rather that in comparison to the terribic cost of this unscientific method—cost in time, energy, moral deterioration and the sufferences between species, and also the extremely abnormal condition of the subject experimented upon. Anti-vivisectionists do not deny that something is occasionally happen; what they sand their insulation.

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Melts With Freezing.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC. An extract rom a letter is epigrammatic enough for THE SU Itself:
"This cold weather freezes up everything except
the coal-bin, but makes that melt away surprisingly."
HENRY F. WALKER.

"LOVE AND LIFE."

The Question of the Propriety of Hanging Mr. Watts's Picture in the White House. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Unubtedly, as "An Artist" who writes in THE Sun to-day says, there are "many people who admire the nude in art for art's sake; but whether they are many or few, I am one of them. At the same time, I am disposed o agree with Mrs. Martin of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union that the White House is not a fitting place in which to hang such a picture as Mr. Watts's "Love

and Life. It is true that that painting, as the Evening Post of last evening says, is "one of Mr. Watts's finest conceptions" and also that it was a gift to the nation from the artist have only succeeded in making themselves himself. Neither do I find in it any offence to "purity and morality." Such offence has its proportion of Chauvins, and ours are to "purity and morality." Such offence must be in the conception and intention of the painter of a nude picture, must lurk in his mind, or it may be caused by the deficiency of idealism in him, so that the appeal of the picture is to carnality. Sometimes, as we all know, there are paintings of figures fully clothed which are of infinitely coarse suggestion. I have seen portraits of American ladies painted by French artists of fashionable distinction which were an insult to them and to their families because of the vileness which lurked in the mind of the painter, and, perhaps unconsciously, found expression in the portrait.

Nowhere else may ideal purity be found more completely than in a nude picture, and such a picture is Mr. Watts's "Love and Life." It makes no appeal to carnality, awakens no evil suggestion in any pure mind, nor stimulates the impure in minds of impurity, and therefore it offers no offence to "purity and morality." Neither in the mind of the artist nor in his expression of his ideal is there revealed any feeling or purpose not purely artistic and wholly

moral.

The question of hanging up a picture like "Love and Life" in the White House is another matter. It is a question of taste and propriety, and consideration of public sentiment, even if it be the sentiment of the untutored in art, should reasonably, if not untutored in art, should reasonably, if not imperatively, influence judgment on it. A feminine costume which is suitable and congruous and wholly modest and becoming at a ball or at a dinner, may be offensive to decency, certainly to propriety, under other circumstances and on other occasions in the street for example; in columb in the street, for examine the glare of daylight. in the glare of daylight. So, also, a painting which may fitly adorn a picture gallery may be out of keeping with purely domestic surroundings, in a place of business, or in an official residence.

In other words, the proper place for Mr. Wattis's "Love and Life" is not in the White House, but in the Corcoran Art Gallery at Washington from which it is understant.

House, but in the Corcoran Art Gallery at Washington, from which it is understood that it is to be taken to be hung in the dining room of the President at the White House. It is not a painting for a dining room anywhere. Like many other pictures, both nude and draped, it is not adapted to such surroundings. It had its proper place in an art gallery, and there is no such gallery in the White House, where the pictures stand out individually as exthe pictures stand out individually as ex-pressions of the national taste and sense of tness, or are on the walls as illustrations of events and personages in the national

"A frail woman's form steadied along "A frail woman's form steadied along a mountainous pathway by the sturdier figure of Love," "both nude," may "best express the artist's high thought" "that love sustains when otherwise the path of life was too difficult to be trod," as the Evening Post of last night said, but it is not in the official residence of the President, provided by the American people, that that idea and that sentimental lesson should be expressed. It is an incongruous invasion, out of keeping with the idea represented in the White House and by this nation.

I am not prepared, therefore, to cast ridi-cule on Mrs. Martin's objection to transfer-ring "Love and Life" from a public gal-lery to the White House, though that the picture is intrinsically offensive to morality and purity is wholly untrue. Many of the greatest works of art the world contains would be offensive on those walls, but not to morals; only to congruity and to the purpose and character of the official resi-dence provided by the American people for their President. ART LOVER.

xport of Manufactures.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: By exporting the product of our factories we add just that much roducers of our natural resources and the workers ployed by them. A protective tariff preserve our immense home market and also induces a scale of production greater than the needs of that home market. It is the surplus which we export. The effect of this larger production is to provide more continuous work for our wage earners than they would other wise have. Thus, protection is a double-headed

constant growth in our export of manufactures The following tabulation gives the yearly average years named, and the per cent, those exports formed

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nereased home demand for iron and steel and their manufactures. This reduction continued and increased during 1902, fiscal year, but we have now turned the corner. The figures already reached or this fiscal year, 1903, justify the assurance that we shall close it on June 30 next with as large a total export of manufactures as we had in 1901, useal year, namely, \$110,000,000. This means that exported manufactures represent one third of our total exports of all kinds. The \$410,000,000 thus added in one year to our national wealth is \$32,000,000 more than the \$378,000,000 disbursed for wages of all kinds and in all lines in the year 1860, when the Republican party commenced its career of protection. WALTER J. BALLARD. SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 15.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A lady in the Post Office Department, Washington once said: "I have ruined my eyes in copy ing from books and papers in a horizonta position." The writer position." The writer believes that this is largely responsible for the defective eyesight of stenographers is usents and all others who have much to do with books and papers.

The remedy is obvious and simple. Every stenographer, student and bookkeeper should support his work before him, as musicians do with their music on a music rack. Then his work will be before, not under his eyes. Oculists and opticians will still have enough to tax their best skill and energy, but many who have much use for their eyes will defer wearing glasses till old age.

JOSEPH DANA BARTLEY.

BURLINGTON, Vt.

Staten Island Water.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sec. THE SUN of to-day discovers through the President of Richmond borough and its Board of Managers that Staten Island's water supply is threatened. The most practical immediate remedy is an enforce-ment of an economical use of water. DEC. 15.

The Hand That Used to Spank My Pa.

From the Chicago Record-Hereld,
When I go down to grandma's where
There's always lots of cake and pie,
I spread my bread with jelly there
And stuff up till I nearly die!
The greatest fun you ever saw
Is slidin' from their steep-roofed shed,
And the hand that used to syank my pa
Is the hand that pots me on the head.

I tear around and yell and make.

All kinds of noise, and they don't mind:
They have no buby there to wake.

And both of them are awful kind.
The goodest man I ever saw
Is grandpa, with his hair all gray.

And the hand that used to spank my pa
Sews up my trousers every day.

S. E. Kieer.

CANADA AND VENEZUELA. Apprehension Felt About the Outcome o

the South American Muddle. MONTREAL, Dec. 16 .- The course of the Venezuelan affair is watched in Canada with very considerable interest, and the general feeling is that the sooner it is ended he better. The Canadian people as a whole have no desire for trouble with the United States, but that is just what they are apprehensive of if the Anglo-German partnership should overstep the line of the Monroe

Doctrine. It is true that an ultra-British faction has tried to start a boycott against American goods and products, and even against American money and capital; but they

ithout them. Now that the ebullition of jingoism for which the South African war was responsi-ble has subsided, and the inexpediency, to say the least, of the course take by to say the least, of the course take by Canada in it is better understood, it is felt that the old relationship to Great Britain has undergone a change. The new must be either closer or more distant, but the decision is hanging in the balance: the tendency, however, is strongly in the direction of independent nationalism. The trouble in Venezuela is sure to have its influence on the question, and that will be beyond a doubt in favor of continentalism, and the withdrawal of all foreign flags from the Western Hemisphere.

Western Hemisphere.

Every Canadian who understands anything knows that the maintenance in its integrity of the Monroe Doctrine is as necessity of the Monroe Doctrine is as necessity of the Monroe Doctrine is as necessity. ary to the independence of Canada as it is o that of the other ties of the hemisphere, and therefore is in full accord with the Amercian sentiment on the subject.

Elaine Goodale's Happy Married Life. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The

etter or telegram purporting to be from a Chadron, Neb., correspondent contains just nough truth to make the story hold together ifter a fashion and give it a plausible air. Concerning Dr. Eastman and his relatives the truth may best be ascertained from the pages of his book, "Indian Boyhood," which has just been published and is attracting much favorable attention. The misstatements concerning his wife may not be so easily corrected by the general reader. Elaine Goodale did wed an Indian. Dr. Eastman, and the marriage is a happy one-se much is true. It may also be admitted that "a brilliant career in letters" was generally predicted for her, both here and in England s her "Apple Blossom" verses, written while she was still a child and published in 1878 by the Putnams, reached a sale within two years of some ten thousand copies—a sale perhaps unequalled either here or abroad by any first volume of poems by an unknown author. It is also true that dating from her acquaintance as a young girl with the late Gen Armstrong she "believed that she was called to teach the Indians the way to industrial salvation." To that end she became for three years a teacher at Hampton where she edited the Indian Workman. Later, in order to gain fuller knowledge of Indian life, chargain fuller knowledge of Indian life, character and conditions, she accompanied the venerable Senator Dawes to the Far West. There she taught in Indian schools until by Gen. Morgan she was appointed supervisor of the Indian schools in the Dakotas, some sixty or more. At that time there were no raliroads or regular stage lines in that region. Miss Goodale was therefore supplied by the Commissioner with a saddle pony, a covered wagon and full camping outfit, together with an Indian driver and his wife to do the cooking. Considerable criticism was provoked at the time by the choice of a young, unmarried woman for the supervisory work in that wild country, but the Commissioner reasoned that Miss Goodale had already proved her mettle and that being thoroughly trained in all directions and speaking the Dakota language like a native she would produce a more striking impression upon the Indians than a man would. Nor was his confidence unjustified, Her communications from the field while holding this office were strikingly business-like, candid and specific, and it is said that they attracted much attention at the Indian Bureau in Washington.

All this is true, but it is not true, as the Chadron correspondent asserts, that Elaine Goodale, "all at once dropped out of sight." That a se had turned to the life of the Indian and was living a strange life in the tepees of the Sloux, dressed like them and eating the same food," nor that it was in one of these tenes that she met her future intended. acter and conditions, she accompanied the

"That is e had turned to the life of the Indian and was living a strange life in the tepees of the Sloux, dressed like them and eating the same food," nor that it was in one of these tepees that she met her future husband. Her first meeting with Dr. Eastman really occurred in the little Episcopal church at Pine Ridge Agency which she was helping to decorate for Christmas festivities—now just twelve years ago—when those holiday preparations were interrupted by the battle of Wounded Knee, and the church was turned into a hospital. Thither, with scores of wounded Indians, came Dr. Eastman, and there together the two young people cared traderly for their patients, and ere long still more tenderly for each other.

Their marriage, a few months after, by Dr. Winchester Donald, at the Church of the Ascension was a notable event, and if there "were warm protests from her relatives" they certainly never came to the surface, either on that occasion when her two sisters appeared as bridesmaids only less lovely than the bride, or at any subsequent period.

We are also informed by this remarkable Chadron correspondent that the Eastmans "live in a beautiful home near St. Paul, Minn., and Dr. Eastman has long been a Government physician. A Chadron woman who recently visited them said.

"I found Mrs. Eastman sitting in a cosey parlor in front of an open fireplace. She is a woman noticeable anywhere for her beauty of face and form. In her arms she held a haby, her own, but the clid had not inherited any of the attractiveness of the mother. It was a veritable old squaw miniature. It was a queer slight, t is beautiful woman holding the lomely pappoose, with its clittering eyes, every move and every expression marking its as an Indian. It seemed a changeling from the topees, but the mother crooned to it as mothers always have done and the mother love was not dimmed.

The doctor was for a will in private practice at Sr. Paul, but four years ago he and its wife became connected with the Government Indian Schoolat Cardisle, and for th aboriginal life and history.

There is one cild younger than the boy, a baby girl just learning to stand on her own feet, and the five form a family group hard to parallel in attractiveness and one which

to parallel in attractiveness and one witch might well cause any mother, even without the aid of a notable success in her chosen line of work, to consider the loss of the most "brilliant care in letters," a thing of very slight property B. L. NEW YORK Dec. 15

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Up here in Harlem we have been discussing a question on which there is such wide divergence of opinion that we wish to submit it to THE SUN for arbitrament—that's a pretty big word for Harlem, lan't it? However, that isn't the question. The ques-tion is: "Which man has more out of h'e, the one with a capacity to earn \$10,000 a year, and works undertime to earn \$6,000, or the man who has a capacity to earn \$6,000 and works overtime to earn

\$10,000?" I favor the man who leaves himself a little margin for a good time as he goes along.

The Gum Express. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Zedric Gum

In his express wagon. St. Louis.

123D STREET, Dec. 16.

She Wouldn't Lose Him. Gerald-This will be the last time I shall ever Geraldine-Then I suppose I shall have to accept

A Matter of Punctuation

From the Utica Observer, When first I klased sweet Marguerite, When first I klased sweet Marguerite, She blushed rose red And sternly said. "You mustn'th Stop!!!"

Last night I kissed sweet Marguerite, Last night I kissed sweet Marguerite; She blushed rose red, But sweetly said: "You mustn't stop."

WALTER WELLMAN.

TO LIMIT MONOPOLY PRICES. An Amendment to Make Them Uniform

in Different Sections. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16. Senator Quarles to-day introduced a bill amending the Sherman Anti-Trust act by adding the following to Section 6:

following to Section 6:

It shall be unlawful for any person who alone or together with others has engrossed or monopolized, or seeks to engross or monopolize, the products, control or sale of any article or articles, the subject of commerce between the several States, or who alone or together with other persons has control of the production or sale of the major part of such article or articles produced or sold in the United States, to directly or indirectly offer for sale or sell any such article or articles in, or for delivery in, any locality or localities at or for prices less than the prices charged or received therefor by such person in any other locality—allowing for differences in frieght and carriage—with the view, intent or natural result of hindering, preventing, stifling or forestalling competition in interstate commerce or in the production for sale, or sale between the several States, of such articles or of similar articles.

Violation of the provision is made a

Violation of the provision is made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$5,000 or a ye ar's imprisonment. If the violator be a corporation each officer thereof is to be liable.

be liable.

The bill also provides that "No recovery of the purchase price of any article sold in violation of this section shall be permitted in any court, and any purchaser of any article or articles so sold may plead such violation in bar of any action brought for the purchase price thereof."

MR. HEPBURN'S ARGUMENT

or His Bill Appropriating \$500,000 fer Enforcement of Anti-Trust Act.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.-Representative Hepburn (Rep., Ia.) was before the House Committee on Judiclary this morning and advocated the hill introduced by him on the first day of the present session providing for an appropriation of \$500,000 to

viding for an appropriation of \$500,000 to be placed at the disposal of the Attorney-General to carry out the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust act.

Mr. Hepburn said that in his opinion the present law is ample to meet the situation in regard to the trusts if a fund is provided to carry it into effect, especially to employ counsel able to prosecute cases which may be brought against combinations acting in restraint of trade. The committee took no action to-day upon any of the numerous anti-trust bills.

BRAY ALBERTUS.

Heart-to-Heart Talks Talked at East Senora, and Published as Often as It Pays.

William Morris wrote a book and made a Chair. His life is in both. I looked thru the book, and sat my body, which Walt Whitman would have loved, in Pere-how goes it now, Tinky, with your primeval

I had never seen Tinky before, but he is one of the Chosen, and he saw the marks of the Chair on my pants seat. A great Soul knows a great soul, and he is a fool who doesn't recognize it.

Yes, dearle, it is easy. Love me and you'll be it, too. For Love is greater than Art, but both can be made to pay if you advertise. The very wisest man is a Fool, and the Fool is the very wisest man. Mike Angelo—but what is the use of telling you about that early bird when your heart yearns to hear

of me?

No Love can be bound by an oath, and no law is sacred to me. Loyalty is bosh, and honor a peri-winkle. Isn't that elever, dearie; and shocking? I love to shock Old Malds: it makes them think me

something Aw'ul.
Yes, I'm clever, dearie. I discovered Venice and Morris and the Art of Everything. I can chew you for you in little chunks. Isn't that a hold style for you? I don't care a phis for the conventions. Emerson and Dante, ria a crib, and spew them our I don't care a phig for the conventions. I'm

say dam, and damphool, too. Be yourself. Nature is Dirt, and Purity is Arti-icial. I was a clown and the world laughed at me. The imbecile world scoffs at the Reformer and laughs at the Saviour: it laughed at me—savy)? I made faces and called people naughty names and so I was amusing and phine. Genius is every man's

stimation of the Self within him. Soon, dearle, I But I can pose.

And spout Socialism and water the Poets. And I can always talk about Me. I love Art, and free passes and dove, and to talk thru my very stylish

hat Do you understand this dearte. Well it doesn't natter much: I like it, and it pays.

and the stars say that there will be a severe snow

Astrologer Stakes His Reputation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: The weather

storm due to reach here in New York and Rhode Island on Jan. 2, 1903, and another severe bilizzard will arrive here in New York and Rhode Island on PROP. T. HINES, Astrologer. Jan. 30, 1903. CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., Dec. 16.

To the Editor of The Sun-Str: It is necessary to beg your assistance in explaining that our Cathote charity for cancerous poor is nonsectarian. We are only eager to relieve desolation and pain, and the whole world of sufferers look to us like kin. M. ALPRONSA LATEROP, O. S. D.

HAWTHORNE, N. Y., Dec. 14.

9th Avenue Trains. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Noticing your editorial mentioning the fact that the trouble of the great delay on the Ninth avenue line is caused by too few trains. Timing from Franklin street on Ninth avenue) to-night, from 6:08 P. M., until 6:38 only two local trains and six express trains

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.

Life. Death and the Ocean.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: To your correspondent's question, if the ocean would rise if all animal and vegetable life was swept off the surface of the earth, my answer is that I am satisfied that it would. If it would it stands to reason that if the Christian religion or any other agency could fill up all the waste places of the earth, the margin of the ocean would certainly fall and might eventually fall so low that there practically would

eventually fall so low that there practically would be no ocean.

I am not familiar with the Bible and don't know what St. John or any other saint knows about they matter, but I have lived near Sait Lake, Utah, and I know, as your correspondent says, that Sait Lake has dried up considerably since the population increased around it. What makes it do so, I, of course, do not pretend to know, but if the increase in population had anything to do with it, the same laftuence would certainly affect the ocean. It may be superced that even if the ocean shall

influence would certainly affect the ocean.
It may be expected that even if the ocean shall eventually dry up. it will make no difference to us, for it will not happen in our time. Undoubtedly, the drying up is rather far off, but it is interesting to look forward and contemplate this old world without any oceans on it. Murphy's bridge from Ireland to New York wouldn't be in it with that time.

New York, Dec. 10.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I know as well as your Plainfield correspondent does that the ocean would raise if all animal and vegetable matter ocean would raise if all animal and vegetable matter was swept off the earth, otherwise I would not have wasted my time and bothered yourself and readers by asking such a question. But I don't think rour Plainfield correspondent understands the full meaning of the question, which is this: Does this particular rule work both ways? Would an increase of life of all kinds cause the ocean to fall even a little bit? And if it would, wouldn't it prove that man has the power. If he knows how to use it, to increase and diminish the body of the ocean? Can he by increasing human and other life influence climatic and geographics; conditions? If not, why not?

Tale's Democracy.

From the New Haren Saturday Chronicle. Yale democracy is again in danger. Two more clubs have been formed, a British Club and a Catho democratic spirit seems to be in imminest peril and many of its friends, both in college and outside, stand trembling in fear for its life. The university ony is practically honeycombed with societies and clubs.

How to Tell a Good Cow. Prof. Haecker before the Minnesota Dairymen. The two essential and vital points in the dairy cow are a large middle and light quarters. Having secured the deep-bodied spare cow there is no objection to the fancy points, provided they do not interfere with the two mentioned.

Giving Benham Away.

Mrs. Benham—I smell smoke.
Benham—Keep quiet: I don't want everybody to know that I bought this suit at a fire sale. Explanation.

She-What do folks mean by "going on a tear?"

He-Having a "ripping" good time. The surest and best of Blood Purifiers is Jayne's